

Wigan Furnish Shop Clothing
Rates for all the
Leading Magazines
and Periodicals,
in conjunction with THE BEE.

The Finest Work and Latest
Copper-plate Engraving
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards, etc., on short
notice and at best prices, at this office.



Republican Doctrine.

The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag. The money of the United States and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world.

The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue for ever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat."

GARRETT A. HOBART.

A disordered currency is fatal to industry, frugality and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance.

It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I don't believe that you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make general heroes by legislation. The Continental Congress tried legislating value up even by rescripts to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent of the law of gravitation, kept them down. I believe you can legislate a value down, and that you can do it by attempting to legislate it up."—Roscoe Conkling, February 4, 1862.

Most Preserve Our Credit.
"Credit plays a great part in the silver question. If your merchants buy goods from England, you will find that credit amounts to a great deal, and on a silver basis we will pay a big sum for this credit. This is why merchants do not want a silver basis. They say that on the silver basis you will scale down our debt one-half. Would you do it, and deprive the man who owes of one-half of what you owe him? Shall the nation do it?"

"I say no, and not from sentiment do I make this statement, but from a selfish reason. We must preserve our credit in the world, and if we adopt a silver basis we will ruin it in the world over. We want no silver basis to help us out of these hard times, because the silver basis is dishonorable. Disturb brought on these hard times in 1893, and hard times will last until we turn down these Silverites and when we settle this thing for good and all in November we will hear no more of hard times."

THOMAS B. REED.

The question before Congress is, whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 41 2/3 grains, with the mint of the Latin Union closed, and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar contains 41 2/3 grains, worth in gold about ninety-two cents, gives an *indefinite profit* to the coinage, enabling the man who takes ninety-two cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin, and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owners of silver bullion, and it defrauds the man who has sold and takes the bullion from him.

At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar contains 41 2/3 grains, worth in gold about ninety-two cents, gives an *indefinite profit* to the coinage, enabling the man who takes ninety-two cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin, and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owners of silver bullion, and it defrauds the man who has sold and takes the bullion from him.

What Stewart Meant by Gold.
The white-haired millionaire from Nevada has changed his views on the silver question. Senator Stewart said, in 1874:

"Gold has made the world respect it. The English people once thought they could get along without gold for a while, but they had to go back to it. . . . I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass: they will not make any difference; they will come to the same conclusion that all people have—gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. . . . It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value; the world will not accept it. . . . The silver will be measured from the same standard—gold—in Illinois as it is in Liverpool, and any man can figure it. . . . It was a little party in England once, and it grew wonderfully. It has been a little party in this country, occasionally, but under Sivas, West, Tom Benton and Callahan and others, it grew to be the party of the country."

Since this speech was made nearly \$600,000,000 of silver credit money has been put in circulation and passed at its full nominal value (although silver bullion has fallen nearly fifty per cent in price).

The government recognizes gold as the "universal standard," and is upheld by "the party of the country," the patriots. Only the Silverites and the British silver mine owners, and the windy office seekers desire to "compromise on another measure of value, which the world will not accept."

Rational and Irrational.

Here is what "The Detroit Tribune," one of the foremost free silver journals of the country, says: "It is the contention of rational defenders of free coinage that no man can raise silver to a parity at the existing rate, and upon that fact they base chiefly their claim that free coinage will bring relief."

We insist that free coinage is a good thing, because under it the dollar as at present expressed by 23 1/2 grains of gold metal will disappear at once and gold return to oppress us."

Mr. Bryan says: "We contend that a free and unlimited silver coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

"It is a mistake to suppose that night air is unhealthy. In most cases it is pure and fresh at night and six in the morning than any other part of the twenty-four hours. It is best to sleep with the window open four inches from the top, and the door tightly closed."

ASK the renowned physician, Dr. J. C. Simmons, of Louisville, who has cured many cases of liver trouble, and you will find that the remedy is a simple, natural, and safe one. It is a pure vegetable, and it is the only one that will cure liver trouble without doing any harm to the system. It is the only one that will cure liver trouble without doing any harm to the system.

PURELY VEGETABLE.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have cured their liver trouble by using Dr. J. C. Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a pure vegetable, and it is the only one that will cure liver trouble without doing any harm to the system.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS WHO HAVE CURED THEIR LIVER TROUBLE BY USING DR. J. C. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. IT IS A PURE VEGETABLE, AND IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT WILL CURE LIVER TROUBLE WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM TO THE SYSTEM.

DR. J. C. SIMMONS, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS CURED MANY CASES OF LIVER TROUBLE. IT IS A PURE VEGETABLE, AND IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT WILL CURE LIVER TROUBLE WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM TO THE SYSTEM.

DR. J. C. SIMMONS, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS CURED MANY CASES OF LIVER TROUBLE. IT IS A PURE VEGETABLE, AND IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT WILL CURE LIVER TROUBLE WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM TO THE SYSTEM.

DR. J. C. SIMMONS, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS CURED MANY CASES OF LIVER TROUBLE. IT IS A PURE VEGETABLE, AND IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT WILL CURE LIVER TROUBLE WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM TO THE SYSTEM.

Democratizing Horses.

What has been the matter to the horse? He can pull just as much and eat no more. There are horse races now just the same as before, and men stand around the speed runs in the hot sun and jabber and lie and swear just as they always did. And they put winning horses on the neck and kick losing jockeys just the same as they always did. And they go out to one side and squirt tobacco juice into the Jimson weeds and put jobs on each other as they always did. Why then the decadence of the horse?

The following statistics show the number of horses and their value in the United States for the year named:

Year	No. horses	Value
1891	12,498,145	\$1,007,593,636
1892	12,862,312	\$76,730,536
1893	13,194,957	\$79,140,106

These statistics show that while the number of horses remain practically the same, the value has declined over one-half. There is one-half billion of wealth wiped out in four years. This is of itself alone enough to make a panic and bring the country into financial straits.

What has caused the decline of the four-legged Othello whose occupation is so nearly gone? Why is he no longer stouter? Why has the horse that became so useful and why has the horse ceased to be a "medium of exchange"? Why are there no more lawsuits for breach of warranty? Why are oats down 8 cents per bushel? These are hard questions to answer. It is certainly not owing to any decrease in population of the United States, concerning which the facts are as follows:

Population, 1890	63,403,000
Population, 1891	66,373,000
Population, 1892	69,713,000

Here is an increase of over four million people added to the number of those who in 1892 would have "side horses," swapped horses and plotted in the country, and in addition to this there are many millions of people in the United States who are four years older now than then. There never was a time in the history of the United States when the value of its horses was so great as in 1892.

The average value of horses in the United States over \$50 each. There was then in circulation in the United States money to the amount of \$1,601,147,187. When in 1896 the bottom has dropped out of the horse so to speak, there was just as much money (\$1,601,147,187) but it was not so much horse. The beefed factories seem to have been unable to keep up the price or to stem the tide of depreciation.

From the foregoing it would seem impossible to connect the founding of the horse, if we may take the expression, with the great crime of 1873. Since 1873 the per capita circulation has been in round numbers 20 per cent greater. There is more than a billion of coin in circulation now than then, and yet the horse is balked, or to speak more accurately, has the credit of the breaching and refused to go forward, financially.

Bimetallism.

Is the United States a bimetallic country? Yes, practically. Why? Because it has the credit as its unit of value, and gold as the standard of value and limits the coinage of silver to an amount that can be redeemed in gold. And every dollar, either of silver or paper, being maintained equal to a gold dollar can be exchanged for gold at any time under the present law.

Since 1878 we have used over \$500,000,000 in silver and silver certificates. The non-partisan free silver club of Louisville recognizes the fact that the wild theory would prevent that of driving all our gold abroad and substituting silver—monometallism—by the following declaration defining their idea of bimetallism:

"We believe that all the benefits of bimetallism will be reached if, instead of the world using gold only and the other half of the world using silver only. This is, in fact, the only bimetallism the world has ever known, to any large extent."

The remises of lumber at St. Louis for the week ending August 30 aggregated 31 cents per yard and 35 cents per foot from the river, compared with 29 cents and 31 cents per foot during the corresponding week of last year. The shipments were 507 cars against 773 cars last year.

In this contest, patriotism is above party and national honor, is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all for when that is done, the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



THE DOLLAR BRYAN WOULD LIKE TO GIVE US.—Exchange.

Business Prosperity Unnecessary According to Bryan.

Addressing those whom he calls "the peasantry," Bryan said: "I know a banker in Buffalo who wrote an article the other day in which he said that upon the success of the business men depended the success of the laborer and farmer. Think of that. There is not a person in this audience who would make that mistake."

Wage earners should be shown that the only persons that can possibly reap any benefit from the votes of working men are the owners of the labor and farmer. There are office seekers, owners of silver stocks and speculators who make money from the mistakes of others.

The wage earner should observe one thing. Some are trying to make this a campaign of sentiment, but it is no such thing. Those who appeal to the prejudices and feelings of the voter forget that the question before the country is simply one of cold business.

If the business men feel protection and sound money favor their efforts they will invest their money and try to make it earn. As a fair interest in case such a policy is declared for by the voters, and if the voters decide against this they will put the money in the banks and keep it there. The laborer will be employed and the workers will suffer.

The process of shifting from the gold to the silver basis would be disastrous to the toilers of the country, and this fact should be impressed upon their minds.

"Restore Silver to Its Position Prior to the Crime of '73." In the Washington vaults now, there are 16,000 tons of silver the Government has bought in the way of "democratizing" the white metal. It would take more than 500 freight cars to transport this money metal we have purchased in the hope of securing bimetallism. Fancy such a procession crossing the continent and dumping the load where it came from.

It is prepared to furnish Mexican dollars at the market price (now 34 cents each), to all who want to exchange their gold for silver. It will take twelve tons, contain up to four hundred thousand Mexican dollars.

These Mexican dollars contain more silver than the standard dollar of the United States. One hundred of these dollars (100 to-day at 34 cents) will coin 3400 dollars and pay wages and debts to that amount.

While Republican victory may not be best for silver bullion, it will undoubtedly be best for the silver dollar.

It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver can be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight but in the commercial value of metal contained in the respective coins.

GARRETT A. HOBART.

Let us not get mixed up with complex matters in connection with the free silver idea. Let us not baffle our brain with arguments about the crime of '73, or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us.

But let us take a common-sense view of the situation. Now, to start with. Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed, and that free coinage was an actual fact.

Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint, and coined into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

How would that affect us? We haven't got any silver to coin. A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, but not having any ourselves, we could not have a solitary single dollar coined under the free silver act.

Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia, or to some other United States mint, and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and then they would have a whole lot of silver to coin here and everywhere.

What good would they do us, unless we had something we could trade by which we could get more?

Well, we have something to trade; everybody has. Some have labor, so much for a dollar.

Some have lumber, so much for a dollar. Some have sugar or potatoes or butter, or something else, all so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar. When we want one of those silver dollars, we cannot go and take it; they don't belong to us; they belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we asked for one for nothing, it would be begging. If the owners gave us one for nothing, it would be a gift.

If we borrowed one, it would cost us interest, and so on. Most of us, to get one, must trade labor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it.

This is absolutely and honestly so, isn't it? Well, being so, why do we take any change in the value of money? We can get gold or silver equivalent now.

It is worth 100 cents on a dollar everywhere. So we have supposed the silver to be, but suppose it isn't. What then is the use of taking a chance unless we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it under free coinage?

We are getting that now. If we well enough alone. Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him dare deny that he said it.

Some say it is pretty hard now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be worse.

The A. B. C. of H.

Let us not get mixed up with complex matters in connection with the free silver idea. Let us not baffle our brain with arguments about the crime of '73, or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us.

But let us take a common-sense view of the situation. Now, to start with. Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed, and that free coinage was an actual fact.

Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint, and coined into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

How would that affect us? We haven't got any silver to coin. A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, but not having any ourselves, we could not have a solitary single dollar coined under the free silver act.

Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia, or to some other United States mint, and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and then they would have a whole lot of silver to coin here and everywhere.

What good would they do us, unless we had something we could trade by which we could get more?

Well, we have something to trade; everybody has. Some have labor, so much for a dollar.

Some have lumber, so much for a dollar. Some have sugar or potatoes or butter, or something else, all so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar. When we want one of those silver dollars, we cannot go and take it; they don't belong to us; they belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we asked for one for nothing, it would be begging. If the owners gave us one for nothing, it would be a gift.

If we borrowed one, it would cost us interest, and so on. Most of us, to get one, must trade labor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it.

This is absolutely and honestly so, isn't it? Well, being so, why do we take any change in the value of money? We can get gold or silver equivalent now.

It is worth 100 cents on a dollar everywhere. So we have supposed the silver to be, but suppose it isn't. What then is the use of taking a chance unless we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it under free coinage?

We are getting that now. If we well enough alone. Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him dare deny that he said it.

Some say it is pretty hard now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be worse.

What kind of tomfoolery is this? When our baby lay at death's door, did we do any experimenting? We tried everything which would cure, but we did not experiment.

Let us tell you a business story. Vote down this crowd of repudiators. Tell the world in trumpet tones in November that we want the law money, that we will take no other, and business will revive.

Let the capital out that Bryan and his followers have scared under cover and prosperity will come.—New York Lumber Trade Journal.

Thanks Bryan Is Doomed.

Many Yellen Lease while riding on the train between Topeka and Kansas City indulged in a little prophesying to a correspondent. She said:

"When the historian of the future writes the story of this campaign he will assign two principal causes for the defeat of William Jennings Bryan. The first will be David B. Hill, of New York, and the second, John Smith of Georgia. Hill has no use for Bryan's free silver and his support of Bryan is actuated by purely selfish motives. If Bryan is elected he hopes to control the Federal patronage of the State of New York. Sincere reformers will not countenance this open trafficking in Government offices and many of them will vote against Bryan or not vote at all."

"Hoke Smith's apparent support of the ticket will lose to it thousands of the votes of old soldiers, and in Kansas alone this influence will cost the cause of free silver 10,000 votes. When Smith resigned his position in Cleveland's cabinet for the ostensible purpose of aiding Bryan and Sewall he did so at the instance of the gold bug, knowing full well that his influence would contribute largely to the defeat of the cause which he professes to champion."

Mr. Lease does not have much hope for the election of Bryan. In fact, he admits that he is doomed to certain defeat. He is journeying to the West and going down with the sun.

More Light.
Mr. Bryan's hysterical utterances are so numerous and mysterious that an interpreter is desirable. What is the meaning of this: "If we were sure that our children would always belong to the ruling class we might be satisfied with an aristocracy. But when we remember that we can not control the destiny of our children after we are gone, when we remember that when we pass away they are left to take their chances, etc." Or this: "Laws should not be made so that the many will toil, and the few enjoy the fruits of the toil of the many"—or this: "That platform means that every man shall be defended in the enjoyment of that which he earns; but that no man shall be permitted to enjoy what somebody else has earned and which is taken from him by vicious legislation or this: 'The migration of the gold standard is an evil attack upon your homes, your freeways, and you have \$1.79 to resist it as to least an army marching to take your children captive and burn the roof over your head.'"

See our beautiful new stock of ladies ties, gloves, belts, etc. St. Bernard Store.

—THE—
North American
Benefit Association
OF
Evansville, Indiana,
PAYS INDEMNITY FOR
Accident, Sickness and Death.
CHEAP AND RELIABLE.
M. M. CILMOUR, Agent.

BEN T. ROBINSON,
Druggist,
Morton's Gap,
Kentucky.
Always on hand a full and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES PAINTS AND OILS.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

GEORGE KING,
Druggist,
St. Charles,
Kentucky.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

JOB WORK.
Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.



Democratic Doctrine.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. A commission should therefore be appointed to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or probably may be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets, and to other circumstances, and the coinage of gold and silver at our mints should be at the ratio thus determined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks, as heretofore, but, in my opinion, the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to silver basis, and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

J. G. CARLISLE.
Predicts Democracy's Destruction.

Force me at work which certainly mean the complete turning back of the hands on the dial of Democracy and the destruction of party hopes. Our Southern friends, if they persist, will be left alone with their free coinage heresy. The danger is that another Southern idea and a charge of lawlessness for the public safety on the financial question will do service in the place of memories of the Civil War.

GROVE CLAVENDON.

Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter, and is often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with a shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.

Depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is changed rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Where then is the farmer, the artisan, because? The debtor may be, as I have observed, he gives the standard in lieu of the substance; and in proportion to his gain, the creditor of the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the danger that it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps the most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing; crafty speculators shall therefore only observe that so many people do it, that it is former emissions that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

